

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST 14, 1896.



BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to news stands, which are returned, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulation doesn't give them.

The family circulation of The Times is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully two times that of its afternoon contemporary.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 7, 1896, was as follows:

Saturday, August 1,	44,559
Sunday, August 2,	23,969
Monday, August 3,	42,437
Tuesday, August 4,	47,462
Wednesday, August 5,	43,817
Thursday, August 6,	43,839
Friday, August 7,	44,604

Total copies printed 290,487

Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from news stands and branch offices 24,110

Total 266,377

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended August 7, 1896, and that every copy was delivered or mailed for a valuable consideration.

WILLIAM T. OLIVER,
Superintendent of Circulation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL] A. B. KELLY,
Notary Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news in the morning edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably printed in yesterday's evening edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

FATAL REPT CONTINUES TO KILL PEOPLE.

Weather Prohibit Handwoven Holds out some hope.

One Death and Others Likely Reported Today.

BRYAN HOLDS A RECEPTION—He and his wife undergo another handshaking ordeal.

YIELDED TO HIS PROMISES—Miss Sallie Maria Asks for Jacob B. Davis' Arrest.

PERISHED IN THE FLOOD—Six Lives Lost in a Cloudburst Near Fairbairn.

JURY ATTACHES NO BLAME—Inquiry into the Killing of Maggie Henderson.

BACK FROM THE MEETING—Senator Faulkner Returns Full of Enthusiasm.

LAURADA AT HER OLD TRADE—Famous Farmer Carries an Expedition to Cuba.

OFFICERS PROMISE RELIEF—Eckington Road Will Cut to Public Needs.

BALLOTS CAST TO NO EFFECT—Alexandria Convention Still Without a Candidate.

"THE CEDARS" SELECTED—Western High School Will Be Erected There.

NO GOLD FOR GREENBACKS—Nebraska Farmer's Experience Who Wanted to Pay a Mortgage.

COMPANIES MAY REPARATE—War Likely Between Telegraph and Telephone Corporations.

"WANT A GOLD STANDARD"—Senator Stewart Said This in a Financial Debate.

BATTLING FOR AN INFANT—Contest in New York Over Jeanie de Quadras's Baby.

SOCIETY GOING BAREFOOT—Kelped Paid for Curing Nervousness in a Popular.

NAMING THE NEW WARSHIPS—Secretary Herbert to Perform That Duty at an Early Day.

WORRIED OVER L'S VISIT—Officials Hardly Know How to Receive Cuban Visitor.

HUNTING FOR INTEREST FOOD—District Chemist First Looking for Adulterations.

HYPOCRISY WORKS INJURY—Professor Gates Tells of His Mischievous Influence.

BECAUSE HIS NAME IS MUD—Doctor's Big Case as a Target for Boys.

Mr. Bryan's New York Speech.

Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan is the authorized mouthpiece of the silverite party, his New York speech in reply to the notification committee must be accepted as fully defining the principles and arguments with which his party expects to secure the suffrage of the public. Without wasting time to refer to the income tax and trust questions which he ably presented and which THE TIMES fully indorses, let us briefly review the declarations and assumptions Mr. Bryan made on the silver question, for in point of importance the other issues sink into comparative insignificance.

Shorn of its generalities and bereft of false reasoning there is little in Mr. Bryan's argument for silver that will recommend it to voters. He insists that the country needs bimetalism instead of a gold standard, and attributes the universal fall in prices to an advance in the value of gold, without substantiating his statement with facts. No one cares to dispute the assertion that bimetalism is better than a single standard, but every one is deeply interested in ascertaining how the United States could alone maintain bimetalism, and whether a silver standard would be superior to the one now in force, provided we were not successful in the unrestricted bimetallic experiment. On this point Mr. Bryan says: "We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting on a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all our prominent statesmen from the days of the first President down to 1873."

An examination of history to ascertain the correctness of Mr. Bryan's statement will reveal the fact that after the great silver discoveries of the seventies every commercial nation of any importance, including the United States, closed its mints to free silver to prevent falling to a silver basis. It will also be found that most of the then living statesmen, including the venerable Senator Stewart, declared for a gold and silver money backed by a gold standard similar to the one now in force in this country, therefore Mr. Bryan's premises are false and misleading.

In commenting on the ability of the United States to consume the world's silver surplus and keep silver and gold at a parity, Mr. Bryan said: "Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an over-production." As a matter of fact this is in direct contradiction with Mr. Bryan's own argument. The world is now suffering from an over-production of silver, or why this demand for its further use as money, or why is the claim made that gold has appreciated? The world's surplus silver for 1894, for which there was no demand, either for coinage or for use in the industrial arts, amounted in coinage value to \$76,605,779. Had there been no such surplus silver would now be quoted at \$1.29 an ounce, and there would have been no decline in price. Had the demand exceeded the supply, as was the case prior to the abundant silver discoveries of the seventies, its price would have gone even higher than \$1.29 an ounce, and silver money would have been withdrawn from circulation to be sold as a commodity, as it was in the earlier history of the country. This fact also fully answers Mr. Bryan's incorrect assumption as to the fall in price of silver, which was wholly due to an over-supply.

In continuing his argument as to our ability to keep silver at a parity, Mr. Bryan further said:

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it. Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

Suppose other nations brought their silver here and exchanged it for gold until all our yellow metal should be withdrawn from the country; would this continued and tremendous coinage or storage of silver bullion maintain its price of \$1.29 an ounce, when its use as a money metal was chiefly restricted to the United States? Under such circumstances silver could be forced on us without our consent, in spite of Mr. Bryan's assurance to the contrary, and the strain would be greater than we could bear. It would be an absolute impossibility to keep it at a parity with gold as long as that metal was in the hands of other nations, because gold would be necessary to us to settle foreign trade balances, and it could only be purchased for that purpose at a premium, which would necessarily debase our silver money.

As to our ability to furnish the required demand for silver, as Mr. Bryan suggests, we have only to consult the financial situation. The complete withdrawal of over \$500,000,000 in gold from our present monetary system would necessitate the immediate purchase of that amount of silver to supply the deficit or we must suffer a money famine. At present that amount of silver is not available. We might put up its price above its coinage value of silver in other countries and make up the loss at a sacrifice, but that method of meeting the

emergency would not be popular. The only reasonable remedy for the gold contraction would be the unlimited purchase of silver bullion at its coinage value, at 16 to 1, and the payment therefore in silver certificates, inasmuch as we have not sufficient coinage facilities to open our mints to free coinage and expect to obtain relief. But this policy could not be enforced without the consent of Congress, and as it would be looked upon as a wild-cat scheme by sound money Senators that body would doubtless reject such a proposition.

There are several other assumptions in Mr. Bryan's speech that deserve an analytical consideration, and which THE TIMES will answer during the progress of the campaign. The main thing to be regretted is that Mr. Bryan did not explain how the country is to be flooded with money under his administration or in what way the authority of the Senate is to be obtained for the enactment of a free silver law. He could become a public benefactor by answering these questions without unnecessary delay. The fear that the country is about to be devastated with a panic is creating widespread alarm and unless some assurance is soon given that our monetary system is safe from the depredations of theorists we shall have a monetary storm that will deluge business with financial failures.

City Brevities

Flooring \$1.50 per 100 feet, all one width. F. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Gen. Robert A. Avery, a retired army officer, is at the Biggs House.

Mr. A. L. Blackner, of New Bedford, Mass., is in the city.

Mr. F. H. Blodock, of Indianapolis, Ind., is stopping at the Raleigh.

Mr. Thomas Brown, of Norwich, Conn., is registered at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Robert S. Thirn, of the Interior Department, has moved to Brookland.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Henson, of Chicago, are the guests of Washington friends.

Mr. S. S. Collins of Chicago, and Mr. J. W. Young of Winston, N. C., are at the Cochran.

A new sewer is being laid on B street northeast, between North Capitol and Fifth streets.

Mr. J. R. Wheeler, head clerk of the St. James Hotel, returned yesterday from month's vacation in New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts.

Liberator Murtree and Engelo Bartlett, of Hawaii, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. They are here to study this country and its government.

Labor Day excursion committee will hold an important meeting Sunday, at 10 a. m., at Flanagan Hall, corner Fourth and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. John Lane has returned to his home in Eckington, after a lengthy stay in the North and West, visiting Buffalo, Watkins, Ohio, Indiana, Fair and Cleveland, Ohio.

St. Paul's Episcopal vested church choir has returned from its annual summer trip, having been enjoying the breezes at Blackstone, down the Potomac, since August 1.

A valuable horse, belonging to Frank Beale of Georgetown, fell on the pavement yesterday afternoon on U street and broke his right hind leg. The animal had to be killed.

Among the arrivals at the St. James are: Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Crabbs of Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. A. S. Cummings of Galveston, Texas; and Mr. J. W. Harris of St. Louis.

Cardinal Sadoli is in New York, attending the national ceremonies at St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, near Yorkers. Before returning he will visit Archbishop Corrigan.

Ray Sabine, a colored newsboy, fell from the footboard of a Metropolitan Ninth street car, between F and G streets, yesterday afternoon, while playing his trade. He was not seriously injured.

John Langdon, colored, twenty years old, of No. 146 Virginia avenue southeast, sustained several bruises last night about the face and body by being thrown from his bed at seven and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

John Kelly was arrested on suspicion last night by Policeman Flaherty, of No. 1, and Policemen Keane, of No. 3. Later it was discovered that Kelly is the man who is alleged to have robbed store No. 2105 Pennsylvania avenue.

Joseph Taylor, who was released from jail a few days ago, was arrested last night by Policemen Flaherty and Kilmartin, of No. 1, on the charge of stealing household articles from the house of Etta Boyd, No. 1322 D street northwest.

An electric light box fastened to a telegraph pole on M street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, Georgetown, was turned out during the storm yesterday afternoon, and the pole, which was the cross-arm on the pole, turned one off before the blaze was extinguished.

Grand Lodge, Ancient York Rite Masons, has selected the following grand officers: Grand master, W. W. Grimes; deputy grand master, John N. Adams; senior grand warden, George W. Simms; junior grand warden, J. L. Webster; grand treasurer, J. B. McDowell; grand secretary, D. F. Seville.

The finest, the best boards, only \$1 per 100 feet. If you want common boards, 75c per 100 feet. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

LEVITY WITH BREVITY

THEN SHE DIED.
"Which is right, Algy, in speaking of a cable car, to say 'There he comes or there she comes?' asked the girl.

"Depends on the car," replied Algy. "Now, if you see the one coming toward us it would be right to say 'There he comes.'"

"Why?"
"Because you will notice it is a mail car."

A HERAC.
Pair radies affected in fashion of old A band—"twos called 'Greelan' by writers we're told;

"Twas seen at the ball—let us strive to forefend."

It's return in the bicycle ball and it's beard.

LIKE THE SPIDERS.
George Grampy—Ethel Idelweiss is always rippling with laughter.

Dora Deanwood—"That is because she is so shallow."

WHAT RUINED HIM.
"I'm surprised to hear about Jimmy Spruett; they say he is absolutely penniless. At one time he was worth a good deal of money."

"Yes; but he would insist on keeping his bicycle in perfect repair."

Tausenbeck Is Chairman.
Springfield, Aug. 13.—The new State central committee of the People's party organized here today by selecting Herman E. Tausenbeck of Marshallfield as chairman; Charles Palmer, of Baltimore, secretary; S. P. W. Arnold, of Springfield, treasurer; Messengers will be established in Springfield. A committee was appointed to confer with Charles Madison regarding the plans of the campaign.

Action Against Murray Hill Bank.
New York, Aug. 13.—A depositor of the Murray Hill bank today lodged a complaint with the district attorney against the officers for accepting a \$25,000 deposit when they knew the bank was insolvent. This is a penal offense. The matter will be tried before the grand jury on Monday next.

New York Roundsmen Killed Probably by Discharged Officers.
New York, Aug. 13.—Roundsmen of Police Michael Keating disappeared mysteriously while on duty in the upper part of the city yesterday.

It was found dead in a wood near Riverdale avenue this morning. From the condition in which the body was found it is believed he was murdered.

Two ex-policemen named respectively Van Zandt and Morrison, recently dismissed from the force on Keating's complaint, and who are said to have threatened Keating's life, are suspected.

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ANENT BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Madison Square Garden Effort as Viewed by Editors.

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan expected to stampede a New York audience as he did the Chicago convention. He didn't. Instead of being exhilarated, they were bored. A little was enough for them. Having satisfied their curiosity as to the appearance of this new man of borrowed ideas, many took their hats and went away. In the face of adverse circumstances, the reader struggled on to the end. Instead of sweeping over his hearers like a wind storm, he gasped painfully through a cut and dried piece that was incoherent, wearisome and dull.—New York Evening Sun.

We have now had Mr. Bryan in two characters—that of a demagogue and that of a solemn economist. If anything could make us prefer the former, it would be his performance of the latter. His conception of the demagogue's part was very poor. But all these misconceptions of his role are as nothing compared with the gross, the incredible ignorance he displayed when he essayed the character of profound economist.—New York Evening Post.

From this hour the triumph of Americanism and the cause of public honor is assured. The reckless demagogues at the head of the faction which hoisted the flag of riot and repudiation at Chicago have played their last important card and failed—failed completely, miserably and ignominiously.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Bryan's speech was not what his enemies expected it would be. Those who went to hear a "big oration" with cyclonic Western manliness, were woefully disappointed. They saw a grave, dignified, handsome man, and they listened to an exhaustive, argumentative, logical and impressive arraignment of the party of the classes and an eloquent appeal for the preservation of the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. It was the effort of a statesman.—New York News.

A hasty reading reveals the fact that Mr. Bryan has in this speech substituted reason for rhetoric and based his claim to the suffrage of the people upon adult argument rather than impassioned oratory. Mr. Bryan makes clear, to start with, that he stands squarely upon the Chicago platform. But he seeks by interpretation and protestation to remove the impression that the platform means, in its departure from traditional democracy, what it has been generally accepted as meaning.—New York World.

The essential qualities of Mr. Bryan's address were moderation of language and broad toleration. Standing in the center of a community which professes—we believe without warrant to express public sentiment, has termed him a demagogue. He argues that the government is greater than the trusts, which has called him a demagogue because he holds the right of man higher than the rights of monopoly, which brands him a repudiator because he asks that men shall not be forced to pay back their debt when they wish to make a standing in the center of this community he met epithets with calm argument, opposed logic to billingsgate.

His bitterest opponents may search his address in vain for a phrase which in the remotest degree suggests the communism and anarchism of which they are so afraid. They may sift it without finding a sentence which is merely oratorical, a phrase which is not part of the train of logic by which he has demonstrated the validity of his doctrine.—New York Journal.

To those who are satisfied with an assumption without proof that it is correct this sort of an appeal will doubtless prove very effective. Mr. Bryan is a master in clothing bare assumptions in choice language, and his well-studied phrases both read and sound well. But before this campaign is over and the ballots are cast and counted the farmers will want to know for themselves whether it is true that wheat is cheap because our money is worth one hundred cents on the dollar, and the wage earners will want to know for themselves how their condition is to be improved by the substitution of debased money for good money, and on these subjects Mr. Bryan's speech affords little or no reliable information.—Philadelphia Times.

Hon. William J. Bryan's speech in New York last evening announcing his acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency is a rather lengthy but an able and ingenious statement of the theories and convictions embodied in the Chicago platform. The Democratic candidate defends the present program of his party with lawyer-like skill. His speech, addressed to Eastern audiences, is courteous in form and free from the denunciations which advocates of the new program commonly lavish upon the East. The argument, if the premises be conceded, is logical and forcible to a degree. It is easy, after reading his easy-flowing periods, to understand that Mr. Bryan might readily captivate and convince a non-critical audience. Everything is affirmed with the cheerful confidence of a man who is doubtfully propositions are clothed with an air of easy certitude that cannot but impress.—Baltimore Sun.

MUSIC FOR MR. BRYAN.

Local Ratification Committee Strikes a Very Embarrassing Snag.

The Bryan ratification committee, which is composed of the Central Democratic Committee and other Democratic representatives, has struck a snag in the matter of the demonstration to be given in the city. The committee met last night, Mr. John Boyle in the chair, at the Hotel Meyers, where it had a long discussion on music and scenery. It has been the understanding that the band for the occasion would be Weber's. It was stated, however, at the meeting that there were non-uniform men in Weber's band, and this caused the discussion.

The Marine Band was also discussed, and as the general idea of the committee was to have music in unlimited quantities, it was suggested that both bands be employed. This proposition did not carry. After being assured that all the members of the Marine Band were uniform men, the whole matter was recommitted to the committee on music to make the selection.

The finance committee reported satisfactory progress. One of the committee said that it was understood now as a positive fact that Mr. Bryan would come to Washington, and perhaps Mr. Bryan. The understanding of the committee is that Mr. Bryan has placed himself at the disposal of the executive committee when appointed. It is also understood that Senator Gorman will be chairman of the executive committee and that, therefore Mr. Bryan's coming may be anticipated as a fact.

PARALYZED BY LIGHTNING.

Victor from New York Got a Severe Shock.

Mr. Marshall Friedman, of New York city, while standing in front of the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon during the thunder storm, and his left arm was the object and his head paralyzed by lightning. He immediately went to the Releigh, where he is stopping, and underwent medical aid. He is still suffering from the shock.

A Great Lay-Out

—OF—
Shoe Bargains

—will be found on the "Odds and Ends Tables" of our Seventh-story Store TODAY. They are the shop-worn shoes and broken sizes accumulated at all our 8 Stores during our "Mid-summer Closing Out Sale." The following low prices for these shoes does not even represent the cost of the sole leather in them:

25c Pair	Ladies' Black Kid and white Duck Oxfords and Higher Ties, formerly \$1.50 and \$2.00. Small sizes only.
50c	Children's \$1 and \$1.25 durable black and tan shoes, spring heels, 5 to 7.
a	Children's \$1.50 Sandals, tan and Patent to shoe. Sizes, 9 to 11.
Pair	Children's \$1 Oxford Ties, best brown Vel Kid. Sizes, 5 to 8.
75c	Ladies' \$1.50 Bicycle Ties, black or tan, 3 to 7.
A	Ladies' \$2 Black Ties, wide toes, plain or tips. Sizes 2 to 4 only.
Pair	Boys' \$1.50 Oxfords, hand-sewed, black or tan. 11 to 13½—4 to 5½.
95c	Ladies' XXth Century Kid Laced or Button. Sizes 2 to 5½.
A	Ladies' \$1 and \$1.25 Jetties, black or tan—3 to 5½.
Pair	Men's \$2.50 Low Shoes, dog-eared, calf or kangaroo. 6 to 10—10 and 11.
\$1.50	Men's \$2.50 to \$4 shoes. Light or Dark Tan, Black or Oxford. \$2.50 Electric Shoe Bicycle Oxfords. \$1 White Buck Ties. Sizes 8, 6 and 8. \$2 Kangaroo Calf "Newport" Oxfords. 6 to 10.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S

Reliable Shoe Houses,
920 and 932 7th St.
1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave.
233 Penna. Ave. S. E.

GOLDENBERG'S

926-928 7th—706 K St.

The event of the week is our "remnant day"—Fridays. On these days there are offered the most extraordinary values. We never allow short lengths, odd sizes, etc., to accumulate, for we put prices on them that quickly sell them.

The usual quota go on sale today.

WASH GOODS.

Remnants of Fine Indian Dimples, Jaconet Lawns, Corded Mulls, Organs of Tulle, etc., which were sold from 15c to 10c, will go at

5 1/2c.

Remnants of All-wool Challis, Cotton and Swiss Silks, which were sold for 25c, will go at

7 1/2c.

Remnants of Percales, Batiste, Duck Suiting, Gingham and Outing Flannel, which sold for 15c, for

5 1/2c.

Remnants of Black Flat Lawns—our regular 25c goods, for

5c.

GOLDENBERG'S

926-928 7th.—706 K St.

SAKS' QUICK-FIX

and a hand-pump..... 63c

MCKINLEY CLUB DRILLED.

The Campaign Organization Prepares to Do Some Campaigning.

The McKinley and Hobart Club met last night for practice drill at No. 339 Pennsylvania avenue.

The following officers were elected: Captain, A. S. Odell; first lieutenant, J. J.